

Fair and colder tonight.
Fair and colder Tuesday.

The Washington Times

FINANCIAL
LAST EDITION
With Closing N. Y. Stock Prices

NUMBER 4883

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1907.

PRICE ONE CENT

Miss Corbett Wins Suit for Recovery; F. A. Fenning Loser



—Photo by Harris-Ewing.
MISS CORNELIA CORBETT.

DAUGHTER GLAD OF VINDICATION IN THE VERDICT

Both Are Disappointed
in Not Receiving a
Larger Award.

Miss Cornelia Corbett today won her suit for damages against Attorney Frederick A. Fenning, when the jury in Circuit Court, No. 1, brought in a verdict for \$1500 in favor of Miss Corbett. J. S. Easby-Smith, counsel for Mr. Fenning, made a motion for a new trial after Justice Wright refused to hear his objections to the manner in which the verdict was framed.

Miss Corbett and her mother were in court accompanied by a number of friends who have stood by them throughout the trial. All were delighted with the result and left the court room expressing their gratitude to the men of the jury.

Disappointed in Small Amount.
"I hardly knew what to expect," said Miss Corbett, "after that terrible arraignment of my mother and myself last Thursday afternoon by Mr. Fenning's lawyer. He said such awful things about us, and as our side only had five minutes after he finished, it seemed to me as if it would be impossible for the jurors to clear their minds of the impression the other side attempted to create. I must confess that I was very much disappointed that I was not allowed a larger amount, but the vindication itself means more than money could buy."

"The amount allowed would hardly pay for any one of the paintings, but Mr. Fenning sold everything we owned for a little more than \$500. Out of that he got \$200 himself and witnesses who were brought to testify against us in the insanity proceedings—witnesses called by the Commissioners—were paid out of the money received from the sale of our things."

Spent for Witnesses, Mother Says.
"Not only that," interrupted Mrs. Corbett, who stood near her daughter, "Mr. Fenning's partner, who was employed by a committee to arrange for the appointment of a committee for me, and to which office Mr. Fenning was appointed, was also paid a fee for this service out of the proceeds of the sale. Altogether I have received \$120 of the whole amount and Mr. Fenning says there is a little more than \$100 still held in trust."

"The remainder has gone to pay the expenses of witnesses and doctors who were called by the Commissioners. But I'm just as glad as I can be that we have been vindicated, and I felt like taking each one of those jurors by the hand and thanking him for what he had done. It means so much to us more than anybody in the world will ever know."

Have Bought Back a Few.

Miss Corbett has managed to buy back a few of the things which were disposed of in the sale, but not many. "They are so scattered," she said today, "and we hardly know where to go to look for them. So many of them were bought by second-hand dealers and it has been such a long time that all trace of most of them has been lost. And then some of the people who bought them will not sell them back to us again. It seems just a trifle strange trying to persuade other people to sell us the things that were a part of our home ever since I can remember, and many years before. But we shall begin all again now and with much lighter hearts than we have had for several years."

GEORGETOWN MAN DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Edward M. P. Harris, a Georgetown merchant, died suddenly Saturday night of acute indigestion. He was taken ill while at his place of business, and died shortly after reaching his home, 312 N street northwest. He is survived by a widow and several grown children.

WRECK KINGS; AFFECT WORLD; PANIC'S RESULT

—Count Witte

Former Minister of Finance Declares Great Danger Is Ahead.

European Governments Are Declared Interested In World's Market.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—As soon as the news of the financial stress of the New York banks reached St. Petersburg, Count Witte, former premier and minister of finance, was asked his view concerning how far it would affect the monetary market and stocks in Russia, and the rest of Europe.

"The financial condition in America is attracting not only my attention, but that of the politicians and financial specialists of the whole world," he said. "It is only the beginning of a new period in social life, and I feel safe to predict that it is for the American people the signal for their revolution of labor against capital."

Stir the Capitalists.

"The financial crisis of America, either present or coming, will stir up the large mass of the middle and working classes, who are going to suffer more than any others, and violent conflicts between the capitalists and people of America will be inevitable."

"But as soon as that has happened in America a similar crisis will sweep over Europe, and here in Europe the struggle will be between the people and bureaucracy instead of between labor and capital. In America the struggle will mean a victory for the people and government ownership of railroads, banks, and other more important institutions. In Europe the struggle will sweep the way of democratic republics of the nations. I may still witness the beginning of these fights here."

Governments Will Tremble.

"The European governments are so deeply indebted to the people that as soon as a financial crisis will happen in Europe the bankruptcy of the governments is inevitable. Russia, of course, is one of the first among the most indebted governments."

"I have just phoned to Mr. Kokortsev, minister of finance, and he is very much alarmed about the situation of the money market, for he fears it will affect soon the new Russian prices. Much more it will make our new projected loan in France entirely impossible."

"It is the financial crisis which is going to break down the Russian autocracy and stop the massacres of the innocent people. As soon as the government of Russia will not be able to get a loan, broad trouble will immediately result, and there will not be a riot between the army and people, but between bureaucracy and army. As soon as the officers and generals of the army feel a lack of money they will revolt against the government and that revolution will end quickly with a victory for the army led by a new dictator."

Count Witte Is Very Much Disgusted

Count Witte is very much disgusted with his diplomatic revolutionary tendencies for the benefit of a free Russia have been misunderstood by the radical parties, for he was the man who forced the machine of the state in the present revolutionary tracks. He placed the working classes by creating large industrial business in Russia and seizing all the railroads for the government.

"I have a certain presentiment," said Count Witte, "that America will in some now to me unknown way help the Russian people to get their freedom, and may be that the beginning of financial trouble at present is the greatest help that the Russian movement can get from a foreign country."

Gen. William Booth Arrives; Founder Says Salvation Army Must Raise "Half-Damned"

Distinguished Visitor and Daughter Take Luncheon at the White House.

His Followers Should Stick to Low Places. Its Real Mission There.

They Tell of Meeting Mikado—Become Animated in Discussing Work.

Let the philosophers and theologians do the ceremonials. Our work is among those who pay the \$5 and \$20 fines—General Booth.

Gen. William Booth, the aged head and founder of the Salvation Army, reached Washington this morning from Pittsburgh. General Booth went directly to a carriage which was waiting at a side entrance, bowing in friendly recognition to the group of Salvation Army men and women who were present to receive him at the station. He was supported by his daughter, Miss Eva Booth, and Commissioner Nichol, his faltering steps showing the effects of his recent illness.

General Booth was driven directly to the Arlington Hotel, going immediately to his suite, where he rested an hour, pending the arrival of a number of newspaper men. At the conclusion of the interview General Booth retired for another rest prior to his visit to the White House, where he was received by President Roosevelt at 1:30 o'clock. General Booth and Miss Booth accepted an invitation to take lunch with the President.

World's Record Possible.

"Well, I presume you boys are hunting copy," said General Booth as he entered the reception room where a dozen newspaper men were waiting. "Perhaps I am the most interviewed man in the world," he continued, after shaking hands with everyone present and taking an easy chair.

"I will give you a little talk which you may find of interest," began the general, "and after I have finished I am open to any questions you may wish to ask. I have been in your country a long time, and so far my ability and opportunity is concerned have made the best possible use of the time. Unfortunately, my last week has been interrupted by illness, which, however, is apt to come to any of us."

"I have done so well for so long that I have scarcely had any serious illness for the last twenty years, excepting a somewhat similar attack a number of years ago in Western Australia following some quarantine experiences on the red hot sands of the seashore. I recovered, though, as I am now doing from the present attack."

"Work is my medicine, work is my remedy, my employment, and my panacea. I always fall back on work."

"My reception in this country has been most cordial and enthusiastic. I may say almost affectionate, almost so unanimous has been the kindly expressions, the sympathy, and the congratulations upon the success of the work we have done for forty years."

"I bring good news as a rule from all parts of the world and I think I have a low bow. The President received me with a low bow. The President received me with a low bow. The President received me with a low bow."

Work is my medicine, work is my remedy, my employment, and my panacea.

"I have done so well for so long that I have scarcely had any serious illness for the last twenty years, excepting a somewhat similar attack a number of years ago in Western Australia following some quarantine experiences on the red hot sands of the seashore. I recovered, though, as I am now doing from the present attack."

"Work is my medicine, work is my remedy, my employment, and my panacea. I always fall back on work."

"My reception in this country has been most cordial and enthusiastic. I may say almost affectionate, almost so unanimous has been the kindly expressions, the sympathy, and the congratulations upon the success of the work we have done for forty years."

"I bring good news as a rule from all parts of the world and I think I have a low bow. The President received me with a low bow. The President received me with a low bow. The President received me with a low bow."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)



GENERAL BOOTH AND MISS EVA BOOTH, His Daughter. Photographed Shortly After Their Arrival in Washington.

OKLAHOMA STAR SHINES NOV. 16, SAYS PRESIDENT

Governor Frantz Today Gets Promise of Statehood Next Month.

President Roosevelt will declare Oklahoma a State Saturday, November 16. The Executive made this promise to Governor Frantz and a delegation from Oklahoma, when they brought to the White House a certified copy of the constitution of the new State and the election returns. In addition to the Oklahomans present there were also a number of prominent Senators and Members of Congress in the Cabinet room when the President made the promise.

Governor Frantz arrived with the constitution at 10:30 o'clock. His friends at once jumped to the conclusion that he was in disguise, for he had shaved his mustache from his upper lip.

"He doesn't want to be seen with the documents," said one of the governor's friends, and the governor himself hearing the remark, joined in the laugh that followed.

In addition to the Governor of Oklahoma those present included Judge J. H. Clayton, Hampton S. Cunningham, Stas Reid, candidate for attorney general of the new State; C. E. Hunter, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Judge Burford, chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory.

The crowd gathered about the great mahogany table in the Cabinet chamber and the governor handed the red Morocco bound copies of the constitution and the election returns to the President with a low bow. The President received the books with a bow almost equally as low.

In accepting them the President said that while he could not promise finally to approve them by issuing the proclamation that would make the Territory a State, he believed the chances were overwhelmingly in favor of his doing so. Later he set the 16th of November as the date for making the proclamation.

Vanity Panes For Fair Ones At Printery

Public Printer Stillings today directed that 100 French plate mirrors, three by eight feet, be installed in the big printery for the accommodation of the women employed in the office. The office carpenters are working on the job and have been given strict orders to rush the work.

Since Mr. Stillings rounded up all the young women in the bindery and folding rooms have been compelled to rely on one another to assist them in preparing their toilet before leaving the office at the close of the day.

MONEY CRISIS ENDED

Noticeable Restoration of Confidence in New York.

Stock Market Strong and Advances All Along Line.

Engagement of \$9,000,000 From London Helps Some.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A general restoration of confidence was indicated by the banking situation, following the improvement during the opening hours of business today.

The stock market was strong under buying orders from London and advances of from one to three points were made in all active dividend-paying stocks.

The engagement of \$9,000,000 of gold by New York banks for immediate importation from London gave much strength to the situation.

The action of clearing houses in various cities in following the lead of New York in deciding to issue clearing house certificates was looked upon as a measure of safety and conservatism.

The Lincoln Trust Company and the Trust Company of America paid all callers, and their lines were by far the smallest since the runs began.

Minor Runs Started.

Minor runs were started today on two smaller financial institutions. At the Northern Bank of New York, at Broadway and Fourth street, about seventy-five people were constantly in line. The bank officials saw to it that all the frightened depositors were allowed in the bank out of the rain and they were paid off as rapidly as possible.

Lack of sufficient small bills was given as an excuse by the officers for delay in making payments.

At the Broadway Trust Company's institution about seventy-five people were also in line constantly. Paying off was conducted as rapidly as possible. Officers declared the firm solvent and able to meet all demands.

A report that a run had started on the Mechanics' Savings Bank, which was circulated several times last week, was revived today. Investigation showed only about thirty persons in the bank. Most of these were making deposits.

At both the Broadway Trust Company and Northern Bank officials stated deposits were being made to almost as great an extent as withdrawals.

Predicted Slump And Now Asserts It Is All Over

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—William H. S. Wood, president of the Bowers Savings Bank, who predicted the slump of last week more than three months ago, declared today that the worst is over.

"Tell the people that the banks are the places for their money. Tell the people who have money in the banks to leave it there. It is safe there."

Mr. Wood, as president of the Bowers Savings Bank, is the custodian of \$100,000,000, the savings of more than 200,000 persons, mostly the poor of the East Side.

The only good that has come of all this," Mr. Wood continued, "is that it has proved that the savings banks of New York are solid."

"It is a pity to see these frightened persons drawing out their money and leaving interest on their deposits. Let me say again that the savings banks are good and solid."

William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, who as acting chairman of the clearing house committee, was closely in touch with the situation said:

"We should recover rapidly from the present trouble and things in banking matters will go on a sturdier basis than ever before. I feel optimistic and happy in view of the present aspects of this crisis, which I have felt for a long time was bound to come. We are passing from an era of bad banking to one of good banking."

Judith Mills, president of the Dry Dock Savings Bank and the dean of the savings bank officials in New York, said today:

"There can be no doubt in the mind of any sane person that the financial system through which we have just passed will be of lasting benefit, not only to New York city but to the country at large as well."

Receiver for Knickerbocker Named by Attorney General

Declines to Serve State

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Otto T. Barnard, president of the New York Trust Company, and one of the three men appointed receivers for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, at the request of At-

THE SUNDAY TIMES LIMERICK! \$5--Five Dollars for a Line--\$5

A meek little maid of Berwyn
Thought flirting was, oh, such a sin!
But one autumn day,
On the Avenue gay,

The \$5 cash prize will be awarded the writer of the brightest, cleverest, most interesting or humorous line completing this limerick. Submit as many lines as you can think of. See next Sunday's Times for the winner. It may be you.

Address Limerick Editor,
The Washington Times

FUEL TEST NOT REPORTED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

No official report has been received at the War Department of the first test of briguette as a fuel for the United States Navy, which was made recently by the torpedo boat Biddle at Hampton Roads, Va. The national board of fuel and structural material was present at the test.

Unofficial reports state that at the commencement of the test there was considerable smoke, which proved a disappointment to the experts, some of whom claimed, however, that this was because the firemen were unused to handling the fuel.

Money in Hand to Loan

on real estate by Wm. H. Saunders & Co. —Adv.